

SPORTS

2,720—Anatoly Karpov's rating

FIDE's Headquarters in Lucerne has published another chess rating list. As of July 1, the list is led by triple world champion Anatoly Karpov with 2,720 points. Second-placed Garry Kasparov is 20 points behind. Alexander Beliavsky of the USSR and Jan Timman of Holland share third-fourth place with 2,640 points each.

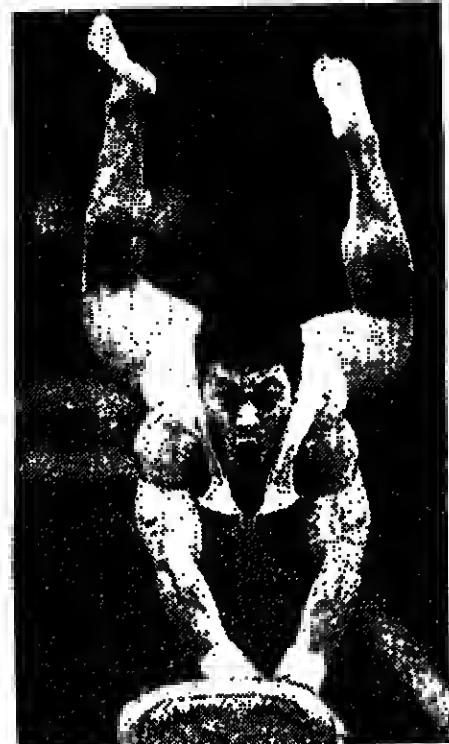
Rafael Vaganian has 2,625, Lev Polugayevsky and Nalav Yusupov — 2,600 each. Vasily Smyslov 2,595, Oleg Romanishin 2,580, and Viktor Gavrilov 2,570 (all USSR).

The women's list is led by triple world champion Maya Chiburdinidze of the USSR with 2,430 points. Hungary's Zsuzsa Polgar is second with 2,010 points. Pia Cramling of Sweden is third with 2,420, followed by Soviet Nona Gaprindashvili with 2,350, Irina Lavlieva with 2,315, Nona Ioseliani with 2,300, Natalya Alyokhina with 2,200, Nene Alexandria and Lydie Semyonova with 2,275 each, and Nino Gurieli with 2,265, and Soviet Hungarian Zsuzsa Veroczy-Petronics has the same.

The chess road to France

Four Soviet chess players have won the right to participate in the world chess championship scheduled for October to France. The last to join the Soviet team was ex-world champion Mikhail Tal, who clung to third place in the Teco (Mexico) Interzonal tournament.

The final results of the leading participants are as follows: Jan Timman of Holland — 12 out of



Aerial gymnastics — is how Hungarian Lajos Wobor called his photographs which won him a gold award in the "Colour" division at the International "Telephoto-65" competition. The results were announced at a recent press conference in Moscow.



Wobor points: Jesus Nogales of Cuba — 10.5; Mikhail Tal — 10; Canada's Kevin Spragett — 9. All the four will play in the next stage of the championship series — the contenders' tournament.

The Teco Interzonal was the second tournament. The first, which took place in Tunis, brought success to the Soviet players Aris Yusupov and Alexander Chernia as well as Alexander Chernia and Viktor Gavrilov, who shared the fourth and fifth places and are playing an additional six-game match for the right to play in the contenders' tournament. Chernia led with 2-1.

In another development, the third and last men's interzonal tournament continues in the Swiss town of Biel. After three hours, the leading group of

players included two Soviet Grandmasters — Andrei Sokolov and Rafael Vaganian, who scored 2.5 points each.

At the same time, two women's interzonal tournaments are in progress. After the tenth tour in Zhelezovodsk, the leader is Soviet Grandmaster, Maria Litinskaya. She has won 6.5 points with one game adjourned. Half a point behind is the youngest contestant — USSR champion Svetlana Matveyeva — and Margarita Muregan of Romania, both of whom have an adjourned game to play. In Havana, where the second women's interzonal tournament is continuing the lead after three hours belongs to the Swedish player Pia Cramling, who scored 2.5 points.

Viktor BABIKIN, chess observer

Opponents known

The draw has been made for the next European football tournaments.

In the UEFA Cup Odesa Chernomorski will meet West German Werder, Moscow Spartak — Finnish Pallo-Seura, and Wismut of the GDR — Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr.

In the Cup Winners Cup Holand's Utrecht will take on Kiev Dynamo, and in the Champions Cup Leningrad Zenit will face Valerenga of Norway.

The games are due on September 18 and the second-leg ones on October 2.

LENINGRAD 'QUARTET' CLOSE TO GOAL

The "Grand Prix of Leningrad" has been staged on the velodrome of the capital of Leningrad, among whom are the most famous names of the past two years was master world record-holder Edita Smes. Taking part were leading riders and guests from Bulgaria and Finland, coaches and their charges as a next "intermediate" on the way to the August championship in Italy.

The main prize was won in the 4 km team pursuit where the first and second teams clashed in the final. They featured particularly the country's top riders in the team. The principal contest was by the first team consisting of Leningrad racers, 1980 G.C. champions Alexander Kise and Viktor Manakov as well as youthful but already titled junior world champion Yekimov and R. Sosulnikav. They all trained under talented coach Alexander Nedov.

Their winning result of an open velodrome with a cover covering is 4 min 32.41 sec. The "gold" of the victors of the championship in Moscow Olympic track with a time of 4 min 32.41 sec. indicates that they are the best in the world.

In other events there was a brilliant spot win by G. Medvedishvili from Tbilisi over more confidently expected among the strongest. A tactical fact, for in the past three years twice world champion Sergei Kopylov. Tula has had no domestic competition to speak of, and negatively affected on his performance for top level events.

ASB Treaty must be observed

Stockholm. It is necessary to intensify efforts to prevent the arms race. The conclusion was made by delegates of a representative conference — Arms Weapons and International Security — just concluded in Stockholm, near the Swedish capital.

Working group meetings attended by famous scientists, political and public figures from the countries adopted documents expressing unanimous support for observance of all the provisions of the 1972 Soviet-US Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, which is the cornerstone of the process of arms reduction and preservation of strategic stability.



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AN INFORMATION NO. 1



A band and motor race was held this year by members of Japanese concrete youth organizations in remembrance of the barbaric atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Early years. Photo Japan press-TASS

Events at the 14th Moscow International Film Festival



Last Sunday guests and participants of the Film Festival travelled to Leningrad, where they paid tribute to the memory of Leningraders who died during the 1942 Nazi siege of the city and laid wreaths at the Piskaryovskoye memorial cemetery. They also visited the Hermitage Museum and the Petrodvorets Palace and were told about the history and architecture of the city. Later they had a boat trip on the city's canals.

Back in Moscow the film makers visited the Kolomenskoye Museum preserve and the village of Melkovo, an estate near Moscow where the writer Chekhov lived. A group of foreign film makers attended a performance at the Sergei Obraztsov Puppet Theatre.

During the past week the three juries saw most of the films presented for the contest, while the fourth, children's jury has been sitting together with the adult jury at the Young Pioneer Palace on Lenin Hills. However, all the jury members are refraining from making any comments.

At the film market, vigorous discussions and viewing are going on. More than four hundred Soviet features have been shown outside the programme upon the guests' request. The first agreement has been concluded with Czechoslovak film makers on a joint production based on stories by the Soviet animal tamer Natalya Durova. The possibility for Soviet participation to the shooting of a film about composer Jan Sibelius has been discussed with Finnish colleagues. Another thing considered is the shooting of a co-production, "Pyotr Challepin" (for more about the Festival please turn to page 5).

Participants and guests of the Festival during a visit to Petrodvorets, near Leningrad (above) and at the Piskaryovskoye cemetery.

Wojciech Jaruzelski: Our policy has withstood the test of time

Belgrade. Alliance with the Soviet Union is the main guarantee of our security. It has withstood all tests and has been priceless for Poland in the most trying times. This was stressed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in an interview granted to the Yugoslav Tanjug news agency and television. He said that Poland has been and remains a member of the Warsaw Treaty and that it was one of the initiators of the proposal to extend the Treaty for a longer period.

given the dangerous deterioration in the situation in Europe. There can be no talk even that our joint security should be weakened unilaterally. However, the joint proposal of Warsaw Treaty member-states on simultaneous dissolution of the two military and political alliances remains valid. At present, the situation in the country is characterized by social and economic normalization, and a process of deconcentration and consolidation of socialism, continued W. Jaruzelski. The most difficult time is over. The political course worked out by (Continued on page 2)

FACTS and EVENTS

Israeli aggressors are becoming more and more impudent on the West Bank, the Golan Heights and Lebanon. They are trying to seize more Arab territories for good. This is stated in a report by the UN Secretary-General on inalienable sovereignty over the national resources on occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

According to a spokesman for the US Defense Department, units of the US Armed Forces are participating in two-week "Shadow Hawk" war games in Jordan. Involved are F-16 fighter-bombers, AWACS planes and 900 US servicemen. "Shadow Hawk" is the biggest military manoeuvre with US participation in the history of Jordan.

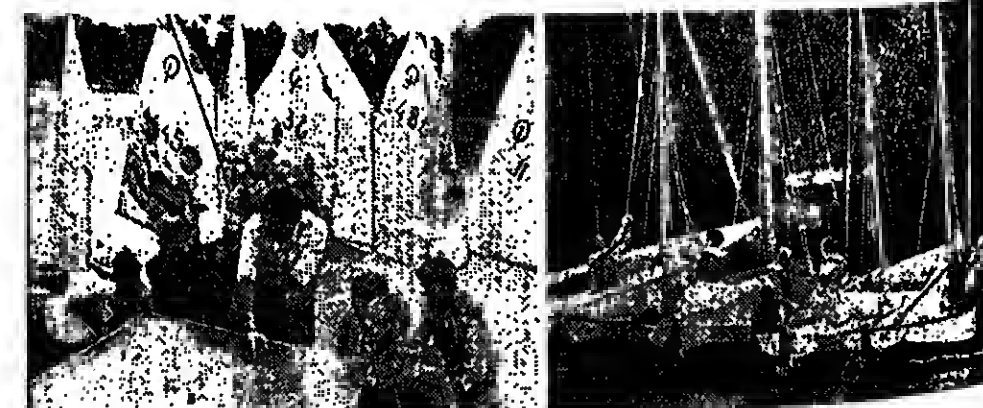
SCHOOL OF YOUNG YACHTSMEN

Some 150 young Muscovites train in after-school hours in a popular sailing school of the Spartak sports society located on the banks of the Kiyazme reservoir outside Moscow. The school has classes for theory study, a gym, and a covered slip, in short, everything that adults have.

The admission age is from eight on. Under experienced teachers the youthful romantics of the sea learn the basics of the theory of sailing, navigation, boat design and instruments and train and compete on sporting yachts — all free of charge.

The training is in seven yacht classes — "Optimist", "Cadet", "Lark", "20", "The Flying Dutchman", "Tornado" and "Pinn". For girls there is also the "470" class.

The activities are now at their height, when summer vacations are in full swing and when the centre opens its sports camp where boys and girls strengthen their health and learn how to swim and run better, compete in various sports and have greater opportunity to give more time to their beloved yachts. Valery LOBANOV



Czech Alexander Yakovlev at theory studies. Preparation for the race on. Photos by Igor...



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NO RECIPES TO PAY OFF DEBTS

Havana. Cancellation of external debts incurred by the developing countries, establishment of a new economic order and economic integration of these countries have been urged by Fidel Castro. Addressing a meeting of journalists here he declared that the attainment of these aims is most closely linked with the achievement of goals in the fight for peace and in the development of the "Third World" countries.

The developing countries are unable to pay off their foreign debts. This problem is growing like a snowball, as these countries' debt is constantly mounting beyond control. Over the next twenty years, the Latin

American nations will have to pay nearly 400,000 million dollars in interest on these debts.

There is no recipe for the payment of these debts even in those countries which have their own energy resources and spend no money on purchases of fuel. The Cuban leader believes the developing countries should place a moratorium on payments for the external debts. It is necessary for the working masses in Latin America to become deeply aware of the entire gravity of the problem. It will only be then that the leaders of the countries in the region who declare a moratorium on the payment of the debt will enjoy popular support.

'Bandung and Today'

Dar es Salaam. History has confirmed the correctness and viability of the principles of peaceful coexistence proclaimed at Bandung, stressed deputy secretary-general of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization Fakhri Benqura during an international conference "Bandung and Today" just ended here.

Today, as never before, mutually beneficial cooperation, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states and non-interference in their in-

ternal affairs and renunciation of the use of force are of tremendous importance, he stressed. The present dangerous situation in the world makes it perfectly clear that the US reliance on gaining military advantage only leads to more hostility in international relations.

The Dar es Salaam conference held the US administration responsible for mounting global tensions and the bolstering of a runaway arms race, whose vicious circle is drawing dozens of developing nations.

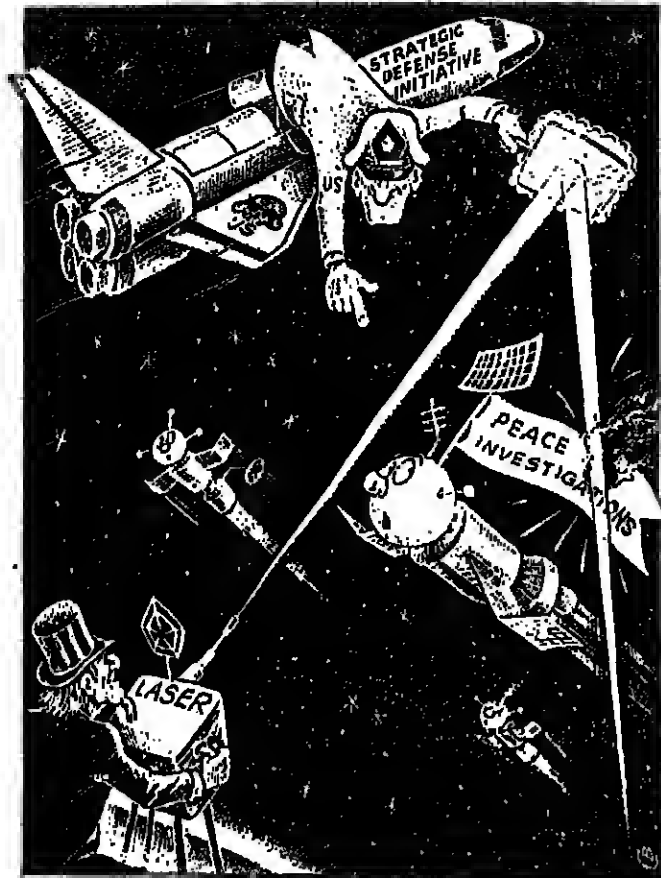
GUINEA AFTER ABORTIVE COUP

Paris. Reports coming in from Conakry say that the situation in Guinea after an abortive coup is gradually returning to normal. Government offices have been reopened, and telephone and telegraphic links restored. However, the country's borders as well as sea- and airports, remain closed and the curfew is still in force.

Arrests of the conspirators involved in the plot continue. Among those taken in custody

are some members of the Military Committee of National Revival and of the country's government.

Addressing a mass rally in the capital, Conakry, President of the Republic Lansana Conté said that eight people were killed and another 220 wounded in the attempted coup. He confirmed that the rebel leader Colonel Diarra Traore had been deposed.



Dreams of Uncle Sam and the Pentagon.

Drawing by Vladimir Soloviov

Military chemical complex in the Pacific

Tokyo. The Pentagon has started to build a new military chemical complex in the Central Pacific. According to a report in the Japanese newspaper "Shakai Shimpo", a large depot for storing chemical weapons is being built on Johnston Atoll, 1,600 kilometres south-west of the Hawaiian Islands. The depot will accommodate 1,000 tonnes of chemical bombs which until 1971 were stored on the Japanese island of Okinawa. The American military command does not make a secret of the fact that Johnston Atoll will be-

come a central base in the preparations for chemical warfare in the Pacific. Apart from the lethal bombs from Okinawa, it will also contain new types of chemical weapons. The newspaper points out that the creation of a military chemical complex in the Pacific poses a serious threat to the states in the region. According to the information gathered by New Zealand peace campaigners that the US Congress has earmarked twenty million dollars for the construction of this chemical complex. The depot will accommodate 1,000 tonnes of chemical bombs which until 1971 were stored on the Japanese island of Okinawa. The American military command does not make a secret of the fact that Johnston Atoll will be-

Wojciech Jaruzelski: Our policy has withstood the test of time

(Continued from page 1) the Ninth Congress of our party has withstood a difficult test. It can only cause displeasure among those who want to see Poland weakened, torn by internal contradictions, those who would like to see it on an economic course. These hopes are doomed. We resolutely reject the attempts being made to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states including Poland, which has led to the plans and defended the right of socialism.

Zimbabwe wants comprehensive sanctions against South Africa

Harare. Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, has said that other independent African countries want comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Speaking at a press conference here, he maintained that the League of Nations would yield only if all countries joined such sanctions. He also mentioned that the Western states discriminate against the people of the apartheid system with the application of the general election in the country, which have been actively won by ZANU.

Prime Minister said he had a review of the Lancaster House Conference imposed on Zimbabwe by Britain as a preliminary condition for granting independence. Under this agreement, twenty per cent of the country's land is reserved for the white minority, who make up less than one per cent of the total population. The constitution, he said, is completely at variance with the wishes of our people, stressed Mugabe.

EEC concerns

Brussels. The Common Market is extremely concerned about its vast deficit in trade with Japan and demands that Tokyo immediately take effective measures to even out the trade balance. This demand was made in a statement circulated here by a member of the European Commission, Jacques V. de Clercq, who is in charge of foreign relations and foreign policy matters. He made it to connect with a recent Japanese proposal imposing new customs duties on Japanese goods entering the EEC, which would result in a marginal increase of customs duties and a limited number of exemptions for Japanese goods.

At present, EEC figures state that the trade deficit with Japan has reached 11,800 million dollars. Tokyo is also a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), which is a free trade area between the EEC and Latin American countries. It promises to do something to even out trade with the EEC, which produces exports, but does not buy from the EEC. Voice of America has more often in support of the restriction of Japanese trade to the EEC and a sharp reduction of Japanese customs duties.

There is also an international aspect to this issue. To eliminate the entire international economic situation, it is very important that there be a worthy example of operating principles of equality and respect for the right of every nation to determine what it wants to do with its own national riches. But out should be the attachment of any economic, political, or military conditions to aid projects.

U.S. SPECIAL TROOPS FOR TERRORIST ACTS

The present US administration has embarked on an unprecedented training of special units to carry out terrorist acts abroad. According to the "Newsweek" magazine, the "United Command" of special military operations in the North Carolina now has approximately 15 thousand personnel from all types of units. The command includes "green berets" (known for their activity during the US war of aggression in Vietnam), subversive units of "rangers" and others. On the prompting of the magazine, it says, they are equipped with up-to-date weapons and tactical material to enable them to conduct large-scale subversive operations deep in the rear of the enemy. The White House is actively promoting their terrorist acts.

FACTS AND EVENTS

On the issue of violence and terrorism, the US administration has assumed a double standard. It condemns the actions of the Black Panther Party in the US and the Black Liberation Army in the US, but it promotes the actions of the Black Liberation Army in the US and the Black Liberation Army in the US.

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DROUGHT IN AFRICA

New York. A combination of drought and desertification has led to catastrophic consequences for the economic and social life in the African countries. A report published by the UN Secretary-General at the end of 1983 and earlier in 1984, more than 150 million people were suffering from



Special cut-throat troops training at Fort Bragg. Photo from "The Baltimore Sun" newspaper

Guatemala: 36 killed by special services

San Jose. Brutal shooting of five peasant families, murders of a trade union leader and a university lecturer, a priest and a newspaper editor. In just one week, special police agents of the Guatemalan reactionary regime killed 36 people. Against the background of these latest reports, plans of the Guatemalan reactionary regime to "democratize" the country look particularly hypocritical.

The patriotic forces in the military-political alliance of the Guatemalan National Revolution-

ary Unity have exposed these plots by the rulers as an attempt by the military to cling to power. The bloody crimes of the security service and atrocities of punitive army units are meeting with growing revolt by the people. In recent days they have carried out several successful combat operations. The enemy lost 21 officers and men.

IT IS BAD TO BE AN IMMIGRANT

Paris. More than eighty workers who came from the Maghreb countries were evicted from the house they occupied and sent outside the French capital by the police. This action taken with complicity of the Paris Mayor's Office violates French laws because it was carried out without appropriate sanctions.

The lawyer for the evicted immigrants, Michele Jouet, says that this action is so remote from the legal standards that it resembles the law of the jungle. She resolutely condemned the police action against the foreign workers many of whom have lived in that house for more than fifteen years. They had to be evicted with their families, and they were paid through the nose. Representatives of the Arab Workers' Union say that the police accompanied their actions with racist catcalls. They beat workers, and made them sign papers which said they gave up their right to live in the capital "voluntarily".

OF INTEREST

The oldest doll

An ancient doll found by archaeologists in an old Roman tomb and now displayed in a museum is 1,800 years old. Restorers not only returned it to its original look but also managed to read the old story of its owner, a girl from a distinguished family. Her name was Clitipia Trifolia. According to the custom of that time she had been engaged since her birth to

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

LEBANON IN THE AMERICAN GUN SIGHTS

Although the regrettable hijacking drama of TWA's Boeing-727 is over, Washington is still capitalizing on the situation in order to fan up the millennial psychosis, writes PRAVDA. Attempts by the officials to justify their actions by claiming the need to fight against air piracy do not hold water, since the punitive actions taken by Washington are aimed against an entire country.

The real reason may be quite different. The USA would like to punish Lebanon for the defeat which it and Israel have suffered in that country. Today, an American naval task force with the nuclear aircraft carrier "Nimitz" is stationed off the Lebanese coast for an indefinite period of time.

There is every evidence that the USA wants to intimidate not only the Lebanese, but also all the Arabs in order to push them towards capitulation to Israel, and to make them more amenable in their relations with Washington.

DEBTORS' DEPENDENCE

Annual payments made by the developing countries to cover their foreign debts stand at nearly one hundred thousand million dollars. The crisis arising from this foreign indebtedness has now turned into a most acute international economic problem. Apart from the internal difficulties in Asia, Africa and Latin American countries, it is based on the purposeful policies by the West to enslave the newly liberated states, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

A major contribution to the creation of this situation has been made by the developing countries' creditors - private commercial banks in the West, particularly in the USA. In the seventies, the Americans carried out a most aggressive policy towards the newly independent states by literally imposing loans on them. The result is that the American private banks now account for forty per cent of the volume of private loans to the developing countries.

However, the world today is quite different from what it used to be in the days of the post-war American hegemony in the world capitalist economy. The American expansion in the eighties indicates an agony of American imperialism and is not a sign of its prosperity.

CAN THE PROBLEM OF KOREA BE SOLVED?

The NEW TIMES magazine writes that the Korean people need support. After all, the main perpetrator of the 1950-1953 war is still devising plans to take over North Korea. Today this is all the more dangerous since the present of the American force of occupation deployed in the south of the Korean Peninsula contains increasingly more dangerous weapons including nuclear ammunition. Today, in the immediate vicinity of the borders with People's Korea there are nearly one thousand rounds of nuclear ammunition ready to be used.

Now Korea is directly threatened with the building up of the American military presence south of the 38th parallel and by holding, off the North Korean coast, joint American-South Korean military naval manoeuvres, Team Spirit and Malabar, which, with every passing year, are held on an expanding scale. Is this process irreversible?

The leaders in Pyongyang do not think so. The People's Democratic Republic of Korea proposed in the South to sign a Peace Treaty so as to replace the armistice agreement which has been in force for more than thirty years, to carry out mutual reductions in the armed forces and to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free zone. However, these proposals do not constitute an aim in itself, but the necessary condition for the solution of the radical problem of the Korean nation—to reunite the country by peaceful means on a democratic basis after a withdrawal of American troops with all their armaments from South Korea.

25 YEARS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN AFRICA AND THE USSR

A quarter of a century ago, the Soviet Union signed its first trade agreement with the Republic of Guinea, which set the beginning for the broad development in the Soviet-African commercial relations. In the magazine "FORUM" TRADE, in 1981 the Soviet Union traded with only six of the 28 newly independent African states. In 1983, practically all the states in Africa which wish to do so are trading partners of the Soviet Union. The exception is the racist South Africa with which the Soviet Union has no trade links, either direct or indirect.

There has been a constant increase in the volume of the Soviet-African trade. Whereas in 1961 it stood at 300 million roubles, in 1984 it reached 3,500 million.

Attaching great importance to mutual granting of the most favoured nation treatment, the Soviet Union is also trying to take into account, as much as possible, the specific interests and conditions of the African partners. In 1984, the Soviet side lifted custom tariffs on its imports from the developing countries in general, including the African countries.

a certain file, whose name was engraved on a ring discovered in the tomb. Most probably, the girl died before her wedding, and her favourite toy — the doll — was placed in her coffin.

'La dolce vita' for dogs

Quaint whims of rich and fashionable dog owners have become a source of profitable business for some enterprising crooks in the USA. Holders of these

fading home services for dogs, jewellers make diamond-studded collars for them. When a dog owner is away the pet can get all the services it needs at a luxurious dog hotel. Those altogether spoilt are offered two-room apartments furnished with carpets, extensively furnished and provided with fresh flowers. They may choose their favourite meats from a rich menu and are served on expensive china plates. The dogs of rich Americans live much better than the 35 million Americans whose incomes are below the official poverty line.

Japan 1984

VIEWPOINT

Policies of exploitation and justice

Two economic forums held recently in opposite parts of the globe, Warsaw and Tokyo, reflected opposite approaches to development problems, including those of Asian nations. The 40th session of CMEA showed again that the evening out of the economic development levels of Council members, especially Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba, was the cardinal line of the socialist community. The second conference of economy ministers of Japan and the ASEAN nations showed the keen dissatisfaction of developing Asian nations with the expansion of Japanese monopolies and their system of exploiting the riches of Asian peoples. Thus Malaysian minister Razaleigh Hamzah said in Tokyo that ASEAN would no longer tolerate the unequal nature of its relations with Japan.

The crux of the economic problem in Asia is that capitalist monopolies, including US, Japanese and West European multinationals are finding thousands

of ways and means of binding developing nations so as to more fully exploit their natural resources and manpower. Japan, which half a century ago created, by force of arms, a sphere of "co-prosperity" where only Japanese capitalists would flourish, is now preoccupied with a strategic play aimed at achieving the same objective in its competition with the USA and former colonial powers, while liberated countries have an unfair deal in the capitalist economy.

As a result, with 70 per cent of the world's manpower, developing nations account for only 10 per cent of the world gross product and nine per cent of industrial output. The level of their production per capita is 13 times lower than that of capitalist states. Roughly the same figures are typical of the situation in many developing countries of the Pacific.

Economic growth requires advanced technologies, so given the absence of scientific basis in developing countries (only two per cent of the world's R&D and 0.7 per cent of the patent fund)

Igor SINITSYN



combine. CMEA has also helped it build its research laboratories and a national centre of research information. It participates in 34 projects envisaged in long-term, purpose-oriented CMEA programmes, nine of which are realized on its territory.

Aid given by CMEA countries to Mongolia and its active participation in socialist economic integration brought tangible results. Over the past 30 years, in terms of national income growth rates (calculated per one employed in industry), Mongolia has outstripped all other CMEA nations and in the gross national output and national income per capita terms has reached a medium world level.

Vietnam is building power stations and engineering projects and has set up a national research centre with financial and technical assistance of CMEA member-states. Special attention is paid to the development of the fuel and power base, including coal, oil and gas industries. Over a hundred projects are being built with the help of CMEA countries.

There is also an international aspect to this issue. To eliminate the entire international economic situation, it is very important that there be a worthy example of operating principles of equality and respect for the right of every nation to determine what it wants to do with its own national riches. But out should be the attachment of any economic, political, or military conditions to aid projects.

ENTERTAINMENT

Chekhov on Georgian stage

The Georgian theatre has staged all of Chekhov's dramas except "The Cherry Orchard". Producer Mikhail Tumanishvili was the first to redress the situation. The rehearsal at this outstanding Russian classical play is at full swing now at the Tbilisi Cinema Actor's Theatre.

The ascent of Chekhov's dramaturgy is fascinating and marvellous at the same time, says the producer. It is a kind of "higher mathematics" for anyone who stages it. What we are striving for is that no one shade of its meaning would drop out from the beautiful polyphony.

The Georgian Cinema Actor's Theatre, the billboard of which contains performances by Frolo, Lorca, Sukhava-Kolilyin, Molire, Kladishvili, will participate in the cultural programme of the 12th Moscow World Festival of Youth and Students.



14th
MOSCOW
INTERNATIONAL
FILM
FESTIVAL

Saratov Museum is 100

The Radishchev art museum in Saratov, called "Hermitage of Volga Area" from time immemorial, is now 100 years old. The museum was founded by Radishchev's grandson, prominent Russian painter of seascapes A. Bogolyubov who donated to Saratov an extensive collection of works by Russian and foreign painters.

Now the museum's stacks contain 15,000 paintings, graphic sheets, items of sculpture and decorative and applied art. On display are works by Rokov, Tropinin, Bryullov, Shish-

kin, Repin, Levitan, Polovov, Almazov, Borissav-Musatov, Plavov. Also represented are Italian, Spanish and Flemish arts as well as Dutch art belonging to the 15th-19th centuries. The museum constantly replenishes its stocks.

An exhibition "Saratov Painters Over 100 Years" is mounted here during jubilee days. On display are rare photographs and documents featuring the history of the museum.

To mark the millennium date a bas-relief of A. Bogolyubov is set up on the museum's building.

TEN CENTURIES OF CULTURAL LINKS

The exhibition "Restoration of Acropolis" has opened at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow. The items on display include fragments of ancient sculpture, temple decorations, photographs and models which tell the history of Acropolis and describe efforts to study and restore it.

The memorial complex we are seeing in Acropolis belongs not only to Greece but to the whole mankind. Melina Mercouri, Greek Minister of Culture and Sciences, said at a recent press conference. We are glad that the display which is precious to us has opened at one of the major museums in the world and where a wonderful collection of ancient and modern art has been put together.

The Soviet Union and Greece have close cultural and historic links, noted Melina Mercouri. These links are more than ten centuries old. The Greek peo-



Melina Mercouri.

ple know well your classical culture and with great interest they follow what is new in modern Soviet literature. We give a hearty welcome to representatives of Soviet art who often visit our country. We are



Actress Babile (Bangladesh) talking to director Laili Pakiyev (USSR). Photos by Andrei Knyozov and Boris Kozlov.

Many at the guests and participants of the 14th International Film Festival had earlier been to Moscow. For them the Festival is a possibility to meet friends, to exchange views, and to think about their plans for the future. To those who are here for the first time, this is a discovery of the USSR, its cultural life and first acquaintance with Moscow. This is what came at the delegates at the Festival says:

Roman ASSONGBA, director and actor (Benin)

On July 2 we shall mark the 60th birth anniversary of an important figure in the national liberation movement, Patrice Lumumba. It is an event to which we have dedicated our documentary feature film, "A Life Story", being shown here in Benin. The film won us three prizes at the 9th pan-African festival, and the proceeds from its demonstration in Ethiopia went to the UNICEF fund.

We made extensive use of newsreels from film archives in Moscow and Paris. But this film about Lumumba is a national here and home Minister of Congo who was treacherously murdered—is not only about the past. There are many contemporary problems to Africa, including colonialism and cultural and cinematographic dependence on the West. Surprisingly enough, our film is the first about Lumumba shot by Africans themselves.

particularly happy that two demagogues of our culture, the poet Jemima Russo and composer Mikha Theodorekha have been awarded the International Lenin Prize "For the Pamphlet of Peace Among Nations".

In 1980, Greece will hold a Month of Soviet Culture. However, in the near future, spectators in Greece will be able to see the art of the Leningrad Kirov Opera and Ballet and the musical, "Yuno and Anna" staged by the Leningrad Komsomol Company of Moscow. They will also hear the symphony orchestra of Moscow Philharmonic Society under Kitayenko's baton. I am happy to come to your country for the fourth time as I am always welcomed with warmth and hospitality.

Nateliya IZUMOVA

For more than 30 years I have been studying Soviet motion pictures. I have attended almost all film festivals held in Moscow and Tashkent. In the last 5 years I have written two books on USSR cinema art. In spite of our numerous films we purchase some 100 Soviet motion pictures annually. "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears", "Sentimental Ballad" and other films have received awards at Indian festivals. Works by such Soviet masters as Bondarchuk, Gerasimov, Czerov are a big success everywhere in India.

Soviet-Indian cinematographic relations special interest in our audiences. For example "All Ba-

harbhaj Singh, cinema critic (India)

My first contact with the Soviet cinema was in 1948 when I saw the film "The Battle of Stalingrad". It was a great discovery for me. I was then a young man and I was very much moved by the film. It was my first contact with the Soviet cinema and it was a great discovery for me. I was then a young man and I was very much moved by the film. It was my first contact with the Soviet cinema and it was a great discovery for me.

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BUSINESS

RAUMA-REPOLA HELPS EXPLORE SOVIET ARCTIC

Rauma-Repolo, a Finnish firm, develops and produces equipment for exploring oil and gas deposits in the Arctic zone. At a symposium held recently at the USSR Committee for Science and Technology in Moscow, Rauma-Repolo officials familiarized So-

viet specialists with this sphere of their activity. Our firm has for a long time been successfully cooperating with the Soviet Union, Antti Pottila, the firm's president, told an MNI correspondent. For example, our shipyards built 200

various ships for the Soviet customers between 1952 and 1964. The ships were followed in 1976 by deliveries of maritime technology. Then, on the basis of a contract with the Soviet foreign trade association Sudimport, a partly submersible oil drilling rig, Kaspimart, was built for the Astrakhan shipyards. Later three more oil exploring ships were commissioned for all prospecting in the Arctic seas all the Soviet shore.

In 1982, Antti Pottila went on to say, we signed a new contract for the delivery (in 1985) of two self-raising oil drilling rigs — Kaskaya and Sokhollinskaya. By the way, helicopter landing pads for these rigs are being manufactured at USSR's Vysheg shipyards.

Now possibilities for oil and gas extraction in the Arctic area are being explored on a compensatory basis.

The magnitude of the so-called Arctic projects is so immense now that it is beyond the capability of a single firm to realize them. Therefore it is appropriate to explore possible cooperation of several Finnish firms as well as participation of Soviet organizations and firms from other countries.

Natallya ROSNITSKAYA



The Kaskaya self-raising drilling rig.

Assisting in the development of trade

General Bank is the new name for the Belgian Societe Generale de Banque, which is an official business partner far

east of the Belgian exports. Nearly 130 firms from Belgium, many of them clients at General Bank are cooperating with the Soviet Union. The Bank's Moscow office is helping them in every way — by giving consultations on the Soviet market, hosting business meetings and negotiations, granting documents, arranging visas by Belgian businessmen, and rendering other kinds of assistance.

Naturally General Bank takes part in financial operations. We have financed the construction, with Belgian company Nobels taking part, of the first phase in the new exhibition complex at Krasnaya Presnya in Moscow.

In many ways the successful operation in the Soviet market is assisted by the support we are getting from the State Bank of the USSR and the Bank for Foreign Trade, said Luc Delvaux. We hope that this cooperation will further increase in the future.

Le VAN, actress (Vietnam)

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Budapest: with MMG trade-mark

Cooperation in CMEA determines, now to a considerable extent, the work of the Budapest MMG measuring equipment mechanical plant. For many years the shops of this enterprise have been producing various measuring equipment, household appliances and other goods well known in the socialist countries. The USSR is the biggest partner of MMG. On orders placed by the Soviet motor car industry, it turns out instrument panels and various sets of spare parts for different models of Zhiguli cars. This year the enterprise exports to the socialist countries various products to the tune of about 40 million rubles.

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Intourist news

MUSIC—AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

Once while watching TV I saw a programme at Moldavian folklor and thought that we Norwegians had something to say about Soviet folk art, said a Norwegian Parliamentarian, Holger Berg, who recently came to Moscow as a member of a tourist group. Besides, we used to call all the Soviet people Russians. But the country has also autonomous republics apart 15 Union republics. Several nationalities, each with its own culture, live in every one of them.

When I discussed my desire to come to the USSR, I was bombarded by offers to join my company. The details were diplomats, teachers, businessmen and schoolchildren. We were united by our love for folk music, dances and songs. Though we came as tourists we were invited to give concerts.

The first one took place at the Ismailovo park. It is interesting to note that the Day of Soviet Youth was celebrated on that day. One could see many young people from all over the country. Dressed in folk costumes they performed as if exchanging national traditions. We were glad to see that the

people in this country cherish the legacy of the past.

To tell the truth, we were very anxious. Besides, it started raining... In Norway in such cases people prefer to remain dry so they disperse in a minute. We were struck by the Soviet public's gift to listen and comprehend. Nobody left his place and we were very grateful to them.

I am also glad to inform you that our small group was invited to perform at the "Artek"

Young Pioneer camp in Yalta. Our route also covers Kishinev and Leningrad.

They say that sports is the envoy of peace. I would say that music is the envoy of peace too, because there are no lasers here. People of various political, social and religious convictions may well communicate with the help of music — the most international language on Earth. It would be a good idea to organize a world festival of folk art.

Yelena KHANGA

Philately

STAMP UN ANNIVERSARY

The USSR Ministry of Communications has released a postage 45-kopek stamp dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization.



WHAT'S ON!

July 9-12

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) 10 — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet), 9, 12 — Esbpat, "Angara" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 10 — Tchal-kovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 11 — Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliacci" (opera), 12 — Donbille-hill, Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Strinus, "Straussiana" (one-act ballet).

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3 Sadovye-Samatchnaya St.) 9 — "An Unusual Concert", 10, 12 — "Hits, Hits and Nothing at All".

FILMS

Bol-Arm (France). The film is based on Gay de Maupassant's novel of the same title. Cinema: "Khudozhestvenny" (14 Arbatetskaya St.) Metro Arbatetskaya. Still Loving Still (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

EXHIBITIONS

All-Russia Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art (Leningrad) 10 — "The Golden Age" (ballet), 9, 12 — Esbpat, "Angara" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 10 — Tchal-kovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 11 — Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliacci" (opera), 12 — Donbille-hill, Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Strinus, "Straussiana" (one-act ballet).

Museum of Folk Art (Leningrad) 10 — "The Golden Age" (ballet), 9, 12 — Esbpat, "Angara" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 10 — Tchal-kovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 11 — Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliacci" (opera), 12 — Donbille-hill, Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Strinus, "Straussiana" (one-act ballet).

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Beresovskaya St.) 9 — "The Golden Age" (ballet), 9, 12 — Esbpat, "Angara" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 10 — Tchal-kovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 11 — Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliacci" (opera), 12 — Donbille-hill, Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Strinus, "Straussiana" (one-act ballet).

SPORTS

Football. Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.) 9 — "The Golden Age" (ballet), 9, 12 — Esbpat, "Angara" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 10 — Tchal-kovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 11 — Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliacci" (opera), 12 — Donbille-hill, Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Strinus, "Straussiana" (one-act ballet).

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometer. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

ATHLETICS

Lenin Central Stadium and Dynamo Stadium. 12 — Moscow Cup 6 p.m.

Rhythmic and jumpers will compete at the Dynamo stadium, while throwers meet at the Lenin Central Stadium.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.) 10 and 12 — Racing and trotting, 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

July 9-12. In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells and sharp rains. Night temperatures of 13°, 14°C and 18°, 18°C to the daytime while raining, rising to 20°, 23°C during sunny intervals. W. wind, 3-7 mps.

Dry and hot weather are expected in Spain and Portugal. Daytime temperatures stand there at 37°, 39°C.